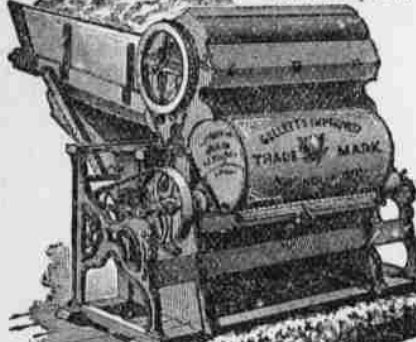


A Healthy Stomach

Is a blessing for which thousands of our dyspeptic countrymen and women sigh in vain, and to obtain which swallow much medicine unavailingly. For no ailment—probably—is there so many alleged remedies as for dyspepsia. The man of humor is constantly galled with the dollars and dimes of those who resort to one nostrum after another in the vain hope of obtaining relief, at least, from this vexatious and obstinate malady. Experience indicates Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a means of eradicating dyspepsia, in which a firm reliance can be placed. No remedy has in three decades and over, established such a reputation; none has received such unqualified professional sanction. It is an admirable invigorant, because it enriches the blood, and not only this, but it thoroughly regulates the bowels, kidneys and bladder. The nervous symptoms are usually relieved by the medicine.

GULLETT'S MAGNOLIA GIN



The Foremost Standard Cotton Gin of the world. LIST PRICE OF GIN reduced from \$3.50 per SAW to \$3. It has just taken the "Highest Award—Gold Medal and Diploma," for "Light Draft, Best Sample and General Utility," at the World's Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, over all Competitors. Address WALTER TIPS, Austin, Tex.

A Noted Divine Says:

"I have been using Turt's Liver Pills for Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Constipation, with which I have long been afflicted."

Rev. F. R. OSGOOD, New York.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

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| 1 Premium, | \$1,000.00 |
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For full particulars and directions see Circular in every pound of ARBUCKLES' COFFEE.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION CONTAINING PRICKLY ASH BARK AND SASSAPILLA, AND OTHER EQUALLY EFFICIENT REMEDIES. It has stood the Test of Years, in Curing all Diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BOWELS, &c. It Purifies the Blood, Invigorates and Cleanses the System.

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, JAUNDICE, SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, &c. disappear at once under its beneficial influence. It is purely a Medicine as its cathartic properties forbid its use as a beverage. It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO. Sole Proprietors, St. Louis and Kansas City.

ACCIDENTS

are constantly happening. A kick of a horse or cow may cause a bad bruise; the slip of an axe or knife may result in a serious cut.

Any of these things may happen to one of YOUR family at any moment. Have you a bottle of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER ready for use in such cases? It has no equal for the cure of Scalds, burns, cuts, swellings, bruises, sprains, sores, insect bites &c.—All druggists sell it.

You'll find it good to regulate the organs of both small and great. It checks Sick Headache, and the various ailments that attend Dyspepsia ever known. Besides its pleasant taste, it is a most useful and reliable remedy in all cases.

THERRANT'S SALTZET. You'll find it good to regulate the organs of both small and great. It checks Sick Headache, and the various ailments that attend Dyspepsia ever known. Besides its pleasant taste, it is a most useful and reliable remedy in all cases.

THE DECAY OF VIRGINIA.

But Texas Still Valiant and Democratic.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

I. A Good Old As far as anything, emanating from a State fallen into hands and ways so degenerate as Virginia, retains interest enough to arrest the attention of anybody, the course pursued by the Virginia democrats puzzles such casual comment as the dog-days are able to bestow upon it. Considering it, one may the better understand how a man of such exceeding small caliber as Gen. MARSHALL ever obtained possession of the Old Dominion, and how, having lost possession, he regained it, as in fact he did, in last year's congressional elections. If he does not, in the coming legislative contest, confirm his original proprietary claims, it will be no fault of those who are responsible for the assembling and action of the recent Roanoke convention. The democrats may, indeed, win success. But they do not deserve it, and if they do win it, under such auspices and auguries, it will contradict all experience.

Upon national affairs, they plant themselves squarely upon republican policies and doctrines, and, upon domestic affairs, they array themselves in the second-hand apparel of Riddellberger and Mahone.

To the mind of an outsider, the question asks itself, if a convention of democrats could not proclaim democracy, when it was called together for nothing, what might it be expected to proclaim if it were called together for something?

For my part, I give it up. Yet I mourn for this noble old commonwealth—mother of states and of presidents—which once gave laws to the country and dictated policies to parties, and whose people are yet the most simple-hearted, generous and brave of all the sons of men—the only people on earth of whom it can be truthfully said that they are more enterprising in their hospitality than in their business. I take off my hat to Virginia. I salute her for her. Never had she the public men so short-sighted. Never had she a press so delinquent and weak. Would that she could recover one hour of the days of HUNTER and RICHMOND. Even the ghosts of WISE and PRYOR were better than these living effigies of a mediocrity, which thirty years ago she would not have deemed fit to tie her shoe-string.

States have their rise and fall no less than men, and Virginia, having sailed herself with honor and fame, has gone to sleep, leaving only bats and owls to watch over her through the night!

II. The Lone Star Texas, on the other hand to the Rescue by the defeat of Prohibition, has rescued herself from a very great peril. No matter who is responsible for the overwhelming majority, nor who composed the vote against Prohibition, its defeat is distinctly a Democratic victory. The effort of the party to strip the question of its political relations, and to convert it into a horse which democrats could ride double, was a weak concession to time-serving. Of all the assertions and assumptions of the paternal theory of government, prohibition is the most pervasive, and seized upon the rights of the individual most violently.

Of all schemes of moral emancipation and reform, prohibition is the most illusory. No man who believes in prohibition can believe in self-government. It is a fanaticism as wild and unreasoning as voodooism itself.

That thousands of well-meaning Christians are deceived by it is true, and, to the extent of their delusion, they are to be pitied; but, in proportion as they become aggressive and intolerant, must their acts be resisted and their ideas exposed. Prohibition, to begin with, does not, will not and cannot prohibit. That drink is the parent of sixths of the evil in the world, I believe; and if I could annihilate drink, and all other forms of stimulation, I would. It is impossible. One might as well undertake to abolish fire or water. The only effect of the enactment of laws attempting it, is to increase the poison in drink, to multiply outlaws and to manufacture hypocrisy. Waiving the political question involved, prohibition is a device of the devil to ensnare innocent souls. It is particularly so with respect to women. It was devised and meant by Satan to lure them to destruction.

It is the woman who most suffers from the evil consequences of drink. It is she must sit with folded hands whilst the drinking husband slowly staggers down the steps before him. It is she most toiled to get a living for helpless little ones, whilst the brutal husband spends his all at the dram shop. It is she, at last, who falls beneath the cruel blows which drink inflicts upon all, but chief and worst upon the weak and poor. May heaven blight this pen and wither the hand that holds it if they should indite a line or word not instinct with sympathy for her and hatred for the arch-fiend, her oppressor, and scorn of the selfish beast who becomes that arch-fiend's agent. But the devil knows very well that prohibition does not prohibit. He has the souls of the drunkard safe in his lock-up. How shall he get at the soul of the wife? There is but one way; ensnare her, under the pretense of a great moral work, into politics; arouse her emotional nature into a frenzy of political excitement; lure her away from home into public organization; make a man of her, in short, and then go for her as the devil goes for men, whom he has filled with another kind of stimulant. It is the same old story.

But the honest, impetuous prohibitionist will say, "What may we do—must we sit down helplessly and see all this iniquity go on before our eyes?" Most certainly not. Begin the work of reform by punishing crime, and particularly crime the offspring of drink, more systematically. Bring the sale and use of intoxicants under the better regulation of the law. Surround it with all possible and needful safeguards. Inculcate principles of moderation and trust to the force of temperance and the progress of enlightenment. Don't hurt a noble and beneficent cause by trying to do what cannot be done, and rushing headlong into evils greater than those you seek to compass. Sink into too great a passion to do any real or lasting good. This is eminently a question to be reasoned with and to be considered from an intelligent, even a scientific, standpoint.

The small vote received by Judge Fox is encouraging to the friends of temperance. It shows that in Kentucky there is a sound, conservative view, which can be relied on to save us from crazy expediencies, but which, I hope and believe, will prove equal to dealing wisely with the question both morally and politically. Meanwhile, the example of Texas is full of reassurance. It was Virginia, which, under the incomparable

Henry A. Wise, rolled back the tide of know-nothing fanaticism which swept almost unresisted over the north. It is Texas, which, under the lead of the hardly less brilliant and courageous Roger C. Mills, puts a quietus upon a movement that, masquerading as a moralist, was aimed at the heart of free government. The cause of genuine morality and religion needs no such sacrifice as the surrender of any of the outposts of liberty. But, now that the jim-jams of an insane folly have been quieted, good men, more than ever, should put their heads together in search of sober and sure methods of arresting and muzzling the demon of drink.

H. W. FEVERETT HOUSE, NEW YORK, AUGUST 9, 1887.

THE CHICAGO DRILL.

A Grand International Affair.

[The following article is taken from the Chicago Evening Journal of the 12th, and is reprinted to show what a tremendous and memorably important thing a drill can be made—a theme for the talk of nations, not a city or few states:]

General A. L. Chetlain, who has returned from Europe, where he went in the interests of the international encampment, to be held here in October, was met to-day by a Journal reporter and asked for an account of his trip and the results he had accomplished by it. He replied:

"When I left here of course I knew but little about the condition of affairs in Europe. I knew a great deal more when I got through than when I commenced. Gen. Bentley was with me as secretary of the commission, and we were very well received everywhere. After I got on the continent I found that Gen. Bentley could speak no language but the English, and I had him return home, where he could be useful to our people in their work this summer, and I visited all the countries on the continent. After leaving London my first interview—and it was an informal one, and I considered it a very great favor—was with Ferran, the minister of war, who succeeded General Boulanger, and who had been in office but a few weeks. We met as old soldiers, and had a very free and pleasant conversation about this whole matter. He became quite enthusiastic, and we talked over many things connected with this matter of sending troops, which are in part still undetermined. I suggested to him, and he fell in with the suggestion with a good deal of enthusiasm, which was to take some thirty or forty carriages of their military school at St. Cyr, which school is to France what West Point is to the United States—the cadets in the graduating year, and before they are assigned to the various arms of the army and send them here to meet an equal number of our cadets from West Point, and to fraternize with them here during the time of the encampment; but it was afterward ascertained that the graduating class had all been assigned to sub-lieutenancies before we had this conversation, or about that time, and it would be impossible to send such a detachment. I left the matter with him to arrange something for our international encampment. I then visited Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Austria and Switzerland. My time being limited, I was unable to visit until the formal invitation extended by this country, asking for detachments of troops and coming through the American minister and the channels of the minister of war, could be presented. I had informal interviews with every minister of war or minister of the interior in every country I visited. The proposition was well received everywhere, and there was a general disposition to favor us. I am unable now to state what the result will be, but unless something unforeseen occurs we shall have detachments from several of those countries of their choice troops from that portion of their regular service. In almost all these countries there is an organization that is similar to our national guard, and not directly connected with the regular army. They are a body of men well drilled and disciplined, and of a better class than is usually found in the regular army. In countries where it was deemed inexpedient to send troops, they will complement us by sending a general officer and staff. Of course I can not yet say just what we will get, but the management feel confident that we shall have a number of very fine detachments of troops from Europe to meet with us in October. I found everywhere the greatest admiration for the United States. The fact is, the United States everywhere in Europe is looked upon as a wonderful country, and every official I met expressed themselves as friendly to the country and admirers of it."

"My trip was in every way pleasant except that I was very hurried, and I attempted to do in Europe in forty days what I ought to have had four months to do."

"Did you make any application to the English government for troops?"

"Yes, and we found in London a regiment of young Scotchmen, the London Scottish rifles, one of the finest bodies of military in England. They belong to what is called in England the volunteer service. It is a regiment that is admirably drilled and disciplined, and quite a number of them were willing to come with their officers. The colonel commanding expressed his willingness to come with them, but when the matter was formally brought to the attention of General Wolsey, adjutant-general to the Duke of Cambridge, the commander-in-chief of the English army, he said that he did not believe that the English government could with good grace send us armed troops when they had recently refused a company of armed men from the United States permission to pass through England on their way to the continent. The whole matter is still open, and we may yet succeed in getting a good detachment from the regiment."

"On my return home I found that everything connected with our encampment was in fine condition, but that there seems to be a great deal of enthusiasm with the military of the country, and we expect very large numbers of troops here."

"The encampment is to be held at and near the West Side driving park, just south of Garfield park."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

It does not follow that a town is ruined, in a business way, because a gambler can not make a living in it working at his trade.

A DENIAL

Gladly Given Publicity.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, August 20, 1887.

To the Editor of the Statesman.

In your issue of August 19 you say I am credited with the inception of the movement of the colored people going to California. You say, also, that I have declared my intention of going myself. To these statements I return the following answer:

First of all, you exaggerate this movement by styling it an "exodus." In all, not fifty persons have left, yet you write editorials about it and call it an exodus, because a few colored people have gone where they believed they could get better wages.

Then it is said that I started this movement. What ground is there for such an assertion? How could such a movement benefit me? Over two years ago one of the bishops of our church offered me the state of California as one presiding elder's district. At that time I felt like going, but my conference and bishop in this state thought it best that I should remain here. Since that time I have said but little about it. Once since then Dr. Wright handed me a letter from some point in Southern California, where a family wanted two servants, a man and his wife. I tried to find the servants, but I failed. So you see, I have not attempted to organize an exodus. If there are any agents at the bottom of the movement I know nothing of them. If there are patriots engaged in the exodus, I have no knowledge of it, as I have declined to take any part in politics in our great state, as is known to the leading men in this state. When I went to work for prohibition I regarded it as a moral question, not as politics.

You say your information comes from some of the people of my race. At this time you can hear anything you want about me from some of my race, simply because I choose to express my views on prohibition, as there were some of my people who thought as a white fellow thought, who said, on the Avenue, in presence of myself and wife, a few days since, that I ought to be hung. You can hear most anything, indeed, but it is unjust to give credit and notoriety to mere street rumpers.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am a southern man, born and reared in South Florida. I have been for nine years a resident and citizen of Texas, four years in San Antonio and five years in Austin. What property I possess is in San Antonio. My home is in Texas. There are many colored people in Texas, many more than in California; and in my work as a minister, I can do more good here. Since I have been in Texas I have labored earnestly for the uplifting of my people, morally and educationally, as I expect to continue doing. But such articles as the one in your paper tend to do a man harm—harm that I do not deserve. It is true, persons have asked my opinion about California, and I have said to them that while I did not like to see them leave, I had nothing to say against California.

The active part I took in the late campaign has disposed some persons against me who are glad of the opportunity to use this movement against me. They would have it appear that I am laboring to deprive Austin of its laboring people, and that I am a tool in the hands of political tricksters who want to carry California for the republican party in 1888. It would be just as well if these men would leave me alone. The battle is over. I accept the situation. I am satisfied with my course. I have nothing to regret. I think none the less of any man except one who abused me without cause. I hope you will not charge to me everything that happens among the colored people that you may consider wrong, for God knows it is my intention to advise that which is right and best, and I have always labored to bring about the best feeling between the races. I have often spoken about the condition of my race, with such men as Major R. J. Brackenridge, Dr. Brackenridge, ex-Governor Ireland, ex-Mayor French, of San Antonio; Mr. Ed. Stevens, of San Antonio, and also Captain Gaines, of your valuable paper. These gentlemen have my views. Ask them. I have never spent five years of my life more pleasantly than I have the five years spent in Austin, until it was known that I advocated prohibition. Since that time it has been somewhat different. I had hoped it was all over; but it does seem to me that there are some who would like to have me leave on account of my course in the late campaign. The person who told you that I had declared my intention to go to California did it with the intention of doing me an injustice and injury. I have made no such declaration, and if I had, is that a crime? Have not I the right to go to wherever I please, to any state whatsoever, without being publicly accused of being the tool of political tricksters?

Within the last six months Messrs. Lark Vance, James Glover, Dallas Bronson and others, went to Los Angeles, Cal., and wrote back to their friends here telling them the condition of affairs out there, and asking them to come. Some have gone and others expect to go. Now, this is the cause of the great exodus of which THE STATESMAN speaks.

Times are dull here and many cannot get work. I know of families living in this county who have had for food for the last three months only bread and what little milk they could squeeze from their cows. These people must get work. See how many laboring men are standing on the streets doing nothing. The cotton crop, which furnishes labor to so many, is a failure. Surely, we have more labor here than we can utilize. So, if there are those among us who wish to better their condition, why, let them go if they want to. Who would stop them? You can find a dozen letters in Austin from Los Angeles like the one I enclose, stating that for common labor, men get \$2.50 per day, and women \$1.50 per day. Waiters get \$30 per month; nurses, \$25 per month.

Now, colored people are a laboring class, depending entirely on daily labor, and who would blame them for going where they can get better wages?

In conclusion, I would say to the people of Austin that I am no emigrant agent for California, and no tool in the hands of political wire-workers. I hope I may never sink so low as to become the tool of any man or set of men.

But if the colored people of Austin, or of any other place, believe they can improve their condition and prospects by going to California, or any other state, they have the right to go, and I shall never lift my voice to prevent them.

If you will call on Mr. Lawless you will find that ten white persons have left for California in the last six weeks to one colored.

and complaints, as men accused of being agitators were often compelled to do in Louisiana and South Carolina during the Kansas exodus. I shall probably seek a prohibition district, say Atlanta, Ga., where a church has lately been offered me.

A. GRANT.

SAN MARCOS.

Progress of Chautauqua Institute --The Programme and Other Matters.

SAN MARCOS, August 20.

To the Editor of the Statesman.

The San Marcos Sunday-School assembly and Summer Institute is in full blast. One new department has been added this year, and another arranged for next year. Rev. W. H. Shaw, of Austin, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, is principal of the department called the Literary and Scientific Circle—for short, O. L. S. C. He is now fully engaged laying the foundations for permanency. Mr. Shaw is heartily received and eagerly followed in his line of work.

The normal department, Rev. E. O. McIntyre, principal, assisted by Mr. Shaw, has a large class busily studying a series of lessons, with daily recitations and lectures. A model Sunday-school class under this department meets every day at 9 a. m.

Rev. H. M. DuBose, superintendent of instruction, has a programme for two services each day till August 29. These consist of lectures, concerts, platform meetings, etc. August 25 is Sunday-school day here at Chautauqua hill. All Sunday-schools of adjoining towns are invited.

The annual meeting of members of the association came off to-day. Among other business, a resolution to authorize the directors to lease the grounds for an indefinite term of years to a company of men was unanimously carried. Great success is expected in the future.

AWAY OUT WEST.

Rain in Crosby and Lubbock Counties—The Small Stock Raisers.

Editorial Correspondence of the Statesman.

EL PASO, TEXAS, August 21, 1887.

For the past thirty days the rains in this section of the country have been light and of a local character, as a consequence, very few of the surface lakes now have water, which has caused the cattle men some little uneasiness. The indications now are that the dry weather is over with. Last Friday a heavy rain prevailed over the southern half of this county, and last night a storm swept from one end of Lubbock county to the other, filling everything with water. To-night, at this place, there is a steady down pour prevailing, which seems to be a general rain.

All summer there has been camped at two lakes southeast of here, from one to three outfits with small herds of cattle resting preparatory to their long, dry drive into New Mexico. These herds range from a few hundred to 2,000 head, and are owned by small cattlemen who are seeking free range in New Mexico. They claim that under our land law the small stock raiser has no chance along with the large cattle companies. Their objection is to the clause which makes agricultural land, and all of the plain land is agricultural, subject to entry and settlement by an actual settler after it has been awarded under lease to a cattleman. They illustrate their objection thus: If a small stock raiser should buy, say two railroad sections and lease two school sections, agricultural land, and after he has stocked his four sections, along comes a settler and files on one of the school sections, it will so break in on the small stockman as to almost ruin his interests besides the trouble and annoyance it will give him. A law framed so that a stockman could have had an absolute lease on say about four sections would no doubt have saved to the state numbers of small stock raisers who are now seeking range outside of the state.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Druggists.

Chicago is happy: with a company of colored actors, who are playing "Richard III." They would not be seen trying to do "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

PROMINENT MEN.

Chief Justice Waite's hair is beginning to be dashed with silver threads. Stepiak, the celebrated nihilist author, will visit the United States soon.

Senator Call, of Florida, writes his speeches on end envelopes and circus bills.

P. T. Barnum wants Bell's statue of himself placed in Central Park, New York.

George Francis Train is said to have declined an offer of \$10,000 for three lectures.

Dr. Thorold, Bishop of Rochester, is about to make a three months' visit to the United States.

Mr. Tilden, according to The London News, owned property in England to the value of £138,000.

Count di Marilori, son of Victor Emanuel, has vineyards at Lucca that cover 7,000 acres of ground.

Oscar Wilde has become editor of a London Journal, and no longer poses as the leader of aestheticism.

Senator Vance has named his new home "Gombroon," after the capital of De Quincey's Imaginary kingdom.

D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby) is the first American editor who threw aside his pencil for the typewriter.

It is said that Secretary Whitney and his wife have spent \$100,000 for charitable purposes since last September.

Fred Douglass, now in Europe, is to be given a rousing reception by the colored people of Washington on his return.

Grant Allen, the English author, says that his income would be three times as great if an international copyright law prevailed.

Dr. McIlmyn, three years ago, came near being appointed bishop of the Pittsburgh diocese, his name, with three others, being sent to Rome.

Rev. Walpole Warren, vicar of Holy Trinity church, Lambeth, has formally accepted the rectorship of Holy Trinity church, New York.

Marcus C. Stearns is the sole survivor of Chicago's original board of trade. He is now 72 years old, very rich, and has long been out of business.

Terence W. Powderly says that if he should leave his present office at the head of the Knights of Labor he would devote himself to literary work.

The alibi is a good thing; but one must be made to prove it.

DR. CLARKE

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PRIVATE NERVOUS AND CHRONIC DISEASES

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suffer from Nervous Debility, Exhausting Drains

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and Manhood, should visit the Corner of Locust

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Dr. CLARKE at once. Remember! Nervous diseases

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Dr. CLARKE, who will give them the benefit of his

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